

# The Stark Democrat.

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CANTON, OHIO, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

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**The Democrat.**  
Circulation - 2,700.  
**DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.**

The following Meetings have been appointed by the Democratic Committee. Let our friends go to work and give our speakers good meetings.

Tilden and Hendricks are sure to be elected by an overwhelming majority and let the Democracy of Stark County do their duty in getting out our full vote so that Ohio will wheel in with the Democratic states.

Go to work—fail not—falter not and November's Sun will rise upon a Democratic President and Vice President with Ohio a Democratic state.

MONDAY, OCT. 30th.  
Richville—John T. Hays & L. C. Cole  
TUESDAY, OCT. 31st.

East Greenville—L. C. Cole and John C. Welby.  
Justus—C. T. Meyer and W. J. Piero.  
Strasburg—John T. Hays and R. W. McCaughey.

WEDNESDAY NOV. 1st.  
North Industry—John T. Hays and J. S. Hudson.  
Harrisburg—C. T. Meyer and Wm. J. Piero.

Mariboro—Geo. W. Raff and Elmy Allen.  
Youngstown Hill—A. McGreggor and S. Meyer.  
McDonaldville—J. Sherrick and J. C. Welby.

Limaville—Wm. A. Lynch.  
Magnolia—R. S. Shields.  
THURSDAY, NOV. 2nd.

Hartsville—Wm. A. Lynch.  
Millport—J. T. Hays & L. C. Cole.  
New Franklin—R. S. Shields.  
Robertsville—C. T. Meyer & R. W. McCaughey.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3rd.  
Waynesburg—G. W. Raff.  
Navarre—W. A. Lynch & John T. Hays.  
Greentown—A. McGreggor.

New Baltimore—C. T. Meyer & R. W. McCaughey.  
Alliance—D. Worley & J. C. Welby.  
SATURDAY NOV. 4th.

Sparta—Johnson Sherrick.  
Mapleton—R. S. Shields & P. Chance.  
Osnaburg—G. W. Raff & J. C. Welby.  
Minerva—W. A. Lynch.

North Lawrence—John T. Hays.  
West Brookfield—C. T. Meyer and J. McGill.  
Beach City—A. McGreggor.  
Cross Road School House Sugar Creek Tp.—D. Worley.

MONDAY NOV. 6th.  
Uniontown—G. W. Raff & Shields.  
Middle Branch—J. T. Hays.  
Canton—W. A. Lynch.

Louisville—A. McGreggor & J. C. Welby.  
Paris—J. Sherrick & R. W. McCaughey.  
Standberry School House Tus. Co.—C. T. Meyer.  
Canal Fulton—D. Worley & L. C. Cole.

Barnes's official majority in Ohio is 6,692.

Williams's official majority in Indiana is 5,119.

Tilden & Hendricks are all right, but we want Ohio along.

A splendid article on the mighty "Ed" came in too late for this issue. It refers to his Greeley hat and other tortoiseshells.

The Republicans are the saddest when they think of Indiana, and don't feel good over Ohio.

The Democratic majority on Congressmen in Indiana is 9,500. The state will give 20,000 majority for Tilden and Hendricks.

**Presidential Election Tuesday, Nov. 7th.**

RICHARD O'GORMAN'S able speech, Binkley's on whisky frauds, Fighting General Joe Hooker's letter for Tilden; and other good reading will be found on the inside of this paper. Read all and then go to work in earnest to help put Ohio in the TILDEN & HENDRICKS line.

"Resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all processes, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, and without exciting the public imagination with alarms, which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit, and disturb the normal operation of business."—Samuel J. Tilden's letter of acceptance.

The Cleveland Leader, a hyena in politics, is savage at Wade Hampton, the popular Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina. Hev this old disunion abolition sheet?

It is enough to make an honest man's blood boil with indignation to hear of Wade Hampton's whining, hypocritical preaching to his rifle clubs in South Carolina. "Make no resistance to your wrongs, but bare your hearts to the fire of the government soldiers," says this red-handed Aminadab Slek of the Palmetto State.

And "it makes this honest" Cleveland cuss's "blood boil with indignation" He is perfectly savage. Something is wrong. We now know TILDEN is going to be elected. That's what's the matter with Postmaster "Hannan" of the Leader.

This Wade Hampton comes of good stock. His father was a gallant soldier and statesman, and his grandfather was nobly engaged in the Revolution. And this Wade Hampton, among gentlemen is recognized as a good man and true.

We hear of some under strappers in the shops, "bosses" perhaps, proclaiming about our town that "if Tilden is elected, times will be very bad and the shops won't start up at all."

These are the "simple mawneys" who carried banners last fall bearing the words—"In Hayes we trust; in Allen we bust."

These men ought to know by this time that Reform is necessary to bring about once more general prosperity. Government expenditures must be cut down—economy prevail—peace and harmony, law and order be secured and completely established, so as to restore and build up trade and commerce.

Pittsburg used to have her ten millions of trade yearly with the South; and Republican policy has driven it away. As a consequence Pittsburg manufactures are suffering terribly, and thousands of her workmen are idle. The election of Tilden and Hendricks would do more to restore confidence and prosperity than anything that could happen.

CANTON also would soon feel the salutary effect of Democratic success. This success would be an earnest of good and honest government—a return to truth, justice and the Constitution, an abandonment of that interference in the labor system and business interests, of the South and West, which would in time relieve the suffering and prostrate industries of the land.

Let every man of sense vote for TILDEN, HENDRICKS and REFORM—and be not alarmed or intimidated by what any under strapper may say, or what any thoughtless goliath shall authoritatively threaten. Such toolies are unworthy of serious notice; they pretend a knowledge and power they do not have, and by airs of importance seek to control more worthy men than themselves.

Wise statesmen, as well as recognized authorities on moral and political science, regard justice as the underlying principle of good government. The Constitution of the United States so declares, and the Declaration of Independence maintains equality in those inalienable rights, which include "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Governments are instituted among men to protect and preserve human rights of person and property, not to render all those rights uncertain and precarious, or to destroy them. The policy of the Republican party has been for the favored few, and terribly injurious to labor and honest business. The policy was first to unsettle values by inflation, compelling all to receive the greenbacks as legal tender, save and except the holders of bonds, and also except for import duties. Thus did the very administration that created the greenback legal tender currency, depreciate it by refusing to receive the same, and exempting also the bondholders. This was the foundation of all our financial troubles.

In addition, the Government borrowed these depreciated greenbacks, giving bonds for equal amounts received, and agreeing to pay the interest in coin, and by the Grant act of 1869, making the bonds themselves all payable in coin. Thus has the whole policy of the General Government, under the management of the present party in power, been oppressive and injurious to the People. Of late years, their policy of forced resumption has been in the same interest and ruinous to labor and business. The well known extravagance and corruption of the Grant Administration have added largely to our financial and business troubles.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR's speech to his neighbors, which we published last week, gave a few plain facts for all people to consider, especially workmen. He showed that our taxation was excessive, and affected food, clothing, houses, shrouds, coffins, and that radical extravagance and corruption were the cause. Well does he ask, why is business depressed? Why does labor suffer?

The question to determine at the polls is—shall Grantism continue? Those in favor of Grantism will vote for Hayes and Wheeler; these in favor of Reform will vote for TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

JOHN A. McMAHON was re-elected to Congress thusly:

HOWARD. McMAHON.  
Preble county..... 397  
Green..... 1817

Montgomery..... 1528  
Darke..... 782

2,214  
The township in which is located the soldiers Home gave McMahon 158 majority, showing that about half the old soldiers voted for him: Ex-Governor NOYES had waved this bloody shirt in a long speech, only the day before.

**THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.**

James Patrick Jr., Democrat, of New Philadelphia, has been chosen Judge to succeed John H. Miller, by a majority of 507. The majorities of the several counties are as follows:

MILLER. PATRICK.  
Tuscarawas..... 1,879  
Harrison..... 430

Jefferson..... 852  
Patrick's majority..... 507

Two years ago the Prohibition vote in Ohio was 7,815. This year it is 1,750. The Prohibition vote was given to Barnes and elected him.

## THE PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

The Cause of Reform is Marching On, Conquering and to Conquer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The gloom and despondency which settled on the Republican managers after the full returns from Ohio and Indiana, still continue, and the desperate efforts to throw off this feeling and to replace it with hope have signally failed. Instead of improving it has become more and more confirmed.

Chandler finds himself in the condition of a commander who risked a whole campaign on the fate of a single battle, and came out of it with a broken and demoralized army, much inclined to revolt, without discipline, and nearly without ammunition.

Nothing reveals weakness like defeat. Then it is that discontent, jealousy, envy, malice, and disappointed ambition speak out. This is the sort of refreshment with which Chandler's committee has been deluged for ten days. No word of comfort has come, but complaint from every quarter at the false issues of the campaign; the weaving of the "bloody shirt" as a national banner; the putting forward of Blaine and other corrupt leaders as the representatives of reform inside; the fabricated charges against Mr. Tilden's personal character, and the false figures made in the Treasury to deceive the country.

There has been no rally of the party in the sense of recovery from a stunning blow, or of illustrating any confidence in success. On the contrary, there is a panic here now which is far worse than that first witnessed, because the report received from Wisconsin leave hardly any doubt that Tilden will carry that State largely, while Michigan is threatened in a way to give Chandler the most serious alarm for the result.

In fact, the reaction, since Ohio and Indiana virtually decided the Presidency for Tilden, would be amazing if the noble army of neutrals, numbering perhaps half a million of voters, and scattered chiefly over twenty States, did not proverbially rush over to the strong side, and thus explain this wonderful change in the aspect of the campaign in less than a fortnight. All over the Northwest the Republicans are throwing off the yoke of party rule, so that Illinois has become nearly a doubtful State, and there is a rebellion in Minnesota and parts of Iowa.

This revolution has spread into Pennsylvania, and the awakening there is causing Cameron and his crew anxiety they have never before felt. But what troubles the managers most here, is the intelligence from the city and State of New York. The large accessions to the reform ranks from among solid men who have never before cast any but a Republican vote, and who are now determined to deposit their ballots for the Democratic candidates, are fully reported to Chandler and his confederates, and make them very blue indeed.

But this is not the worst by any means. Chandler has found in his frequent journeys to New York, and especially the last, that the merchants and bankers who used to contribute thousands, will not give a dollar to help the Republican ticket. They know that the effect of the calamities of Blaine, Morton, Ingessoll, Boutwell, and the outrages of Administration against the South, has been to react on their material interests. While this warfare is kept up there can be no real peace, and without peace prosperity is practically impossible.

If a Republican Administration, headed by Hayes could come into power, Grantism would not only be continued, but at the end of four years this same sectional strife would be again renewed, as it was in 1864, 1868, 1872, and 1876, perhaps even more intensely than now, and with the most disturbing effects on trade and the relations of the two sections. This agitation in the interests of politicians alone cannot go on without serious derangement of business, to be felt more directly and severely in New York than in any part of the Union.

Hence it is that the Republican merchants and bankers will not aid in keeping up a system which is at war with all their best interests, and threatens new dangers to the tranquility of the Union. They see that the only mode of removing the Southern question from politics is by the election of Samuel J. Tilden. Politically, they may not prefer him to others on their own side; but he can do in this great matter what he did in regard to Tweed's Ring; end the evil and provide a remedy.

Letters from inside the Republican organization in New York, represent its condition as hopeless, confused, and dismayed. It is stated that Mr. Morgan has emphatically refused to answer the demands for more money, that his peculiar friends regard the prospect as cheerless, and that the probable falling off in the Republican vote by conversions to Tilden and by refusal to go to the polls at all, reaches to every part of the State, and will swell up to very many thousands.

The Administration has lost all head, if it ever had any. There is no direction, no steady hand at the helm, and no sound sense of any kind. The last experiment of sending the army to South Carolina under false pretences, has reacted to the injury of the very cause it was intended to promote. The splendid submission of the Carolinians to this daring outrage was exactly what the conspirators did not expect or desire. They incited resistance to their own troops, but the scheme did not succeed. In spite of this infamous proceeding, which will yet bring its authors to grief, if the House of Representatives does half its duty next winter, Wade Hampton will probably be elected Governor, and the vote of the State be cast for Tilden. So much for public morality and its approaching downfall and punishment.

## Read! and Then Work!

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio to the Democracy and Friends of Reform.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1876.  
To the Democracy and Friends of Reform of Ohio.

The elections held this month in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia demonstrated not only the possibility, but the almost certainty of the election of Tilden and Hendricks. In 1868 and 1872 the vote of West Virginia was cast for Grant. The Democratic majority of ten thousand just given in that state makes it absolutely certain that she will vote for Tilden and Hendricks. In 1868 and 1872 Indiana gave Grant majorities of 9,000 and 20,000. She has now elected a Democratic governor by over five thousand majority, and no reasonable doubt can be entertained that her vote will be given for Tilden and Hendricks. In 1868 Ohio gave Grant over thirty-seven thousand. The Republicans now carry the state by but little over six thousand plurality on the state ticket, and less than four thousand on Congressmen, on a vote of over six hundred thousand. In view of these facts the national probabilities are that Tilden and Hendricks will be elected even should Ohio go for Hayes & Wheeler. But will she go for Hayes & Wheeler? Not if the Democracy and friends of Reform do their duty. A gain of one per cent. on the vote at the late election, or in other words, a change of two votes in each election precinct, would give us the state, and is quite possible to make that gain.

We therefore, appeal to you to put your best efforts for the cause. Let no one for a moment doubt the possibility of success. Go into the battle believing that victory is within your reach, and fight boldly and earnestly, with the determination to achieve it. You have every incentive that can actuate freemen to exertion. Your business is depressed as it never before was depressed—you will get no relief without a change of rulers. You are burdened—you must displace the men who thus oppress you. The name of the Republic has become a synonym for extravagance—you must drive out the squandereers of your treasure and replace them with friends of economy. Corruption has permeated every department and brought free institutions into disrepute throughout the civilized world—you must drive the corruptors from power and replace them by honest men. It is vain to hope for reform from the Republican party. It has held power for nearly sixteen years, and each succeeding year of its rule has developed an increase of official iniquity. If, with all its manifold sins upon its head, it can obtain another lease of power, corruption will become an established principle in the government, and honest rule will be in danger of perpetual extinction.

And if political power can be held by exciting race and sectional prejudices and by perpetrating the animosities that grew out of the war; and elections in the South can be carried by Federal bayonets, sweeping arrested and a general intimidation of the electors, white and black, who oppose the Republican party; and if an administration that not only sanctions these enormities but aids in their perpetration, can escape the condemnation of the people, it will soon be idle to talk of free elections, or to hope for a nation united by common interests, equal rights and fraternal feeling, as well as by the Constitution and the laws.

Fellow citizens: You have a ticket worthy of your support. Tilden & Hendricks are men of deeds, and not men of promises. Their election would rescue the country from the abyss into which it is plunged, and a bright day of peace, prosperity and happiness would dawn upon the land.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Chairman,  
E. M. GREENE, Secretary.

**"MORE TROOPS WANTED."**

**OUTRAGES OF COLORED MEN.**

**WHITE MEN NO RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE.**

United States Officers See the Shooting.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Oct. 19.—Six whites returning home from a Democratic mass meeting at Edgefield, near Jacksonville, were fired into by colored men in ambush. One was killed instantly and another severely wounded. Major Kline and other United States officers, at the request of the whites, went to the spot, and while viewing the body the white man sent for a coroner, who was also shot at from an ambush and had his leg shattered and horse wounded. The meeting had been quiet and orderly.

The man who seeks to sow hate between white and black—between North and South—is really a disunionist—a "rebel" in fact. If this is true—who are the "rebels"? What party is the "rebel" party? What party favors harmony, peace and reconciliation? What party flouts the "bloody shirt" and seeks to revive the feudish war spirit? Which party then, is the Union and which really the disunion party?

Mr. SCHURZ, in a recent address, said that he, as a foreign citizen, was quite content to risk his liberties in the hands of Mr. HAYES, and then, no doubt, made out his bill as follows:

Republican Committee.  
To Carl Schurz Dr.  
To 1 speech.....\$300.00  
To 1 remarks from hotel balcony..... 50.00  
To 1 puff of Mr. Hayes..... 15.00

Total.....\$365.00  
Received payment.

Ten days more such good work all over the country as was done in Ohio and Indiana, a simultaneous advance all along the line, and we shall defeat peace at the Capitol through our gallant captain, SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

## TILDEN TALKS.

The Rebel War-Claims Howl Set Forever at Rest.

He Declares Himself Utterly Opposed to the Payment of Rebel Claims.

A Clear, Concise and Unmistakable Avowal of Principles.

The Constitution and its Amendments Must be Respected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24, 1876.  
To the Hon. ABRAHAM S. HEWITT:

Sir: I have received your letter informing me that Republicans high in authority are publicly representing that "the South desire not without hope" to obtain payment for losses by the late war and to have "provision made for the rebel debt and for the losses of slaves."

As the payment of such losses and claims was not deemed important enough to deserve the notice of either Convention at the time it was held, you also ask me to state my views in regard to their recognition by the government.

Though disposed myself to abide by the issue as made up already, I have no hesitation to comply with your request.

The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution expressly provides as follows: "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void."

This amendment has been repeatedly approved and agreed to by Democratic State Conventions of the South. It was unanimously adopted as a part of the platform of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, on the 28th of June, and was declared by that platform to be "universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war."

My own position on this subject had been previously declared on many occasions, and particularly in my first annual message of January 5th, 1875.

In that document, I stated that the Southern people were "bound by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments; that they had joined at National Conventions in the declaration of principles and purposes, which form an authentic acceptance of the results of the war, embodied in the last three amendments to the organic law of the Federal Union, and that they had, by the suffrages of all their voters, at the last national election, completed the proof that now they only seek to share with us, and to maintain the common rights of American local self-government in fraternal union, under the old flag with 'one Constitution and one destiny.'"

I declared at the same time: "The questions settled by the war are never to be reopened. The adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution closed one great era in our politics. It marked the end forever of the system of human slavery, and of the struggles that grew out of that system. These amendments have been conclusively adopted, and they have been accepted in good faith by all political organizations and the people of all sections. They close the chapter; they are and must be final; all parties hereafter must accept and stand upon them, and henceforth our politics are to turn upon questions of the present and the future, and not upon those of the settled and final Past."

Should I be elected President, the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment will, so far as depends on me, be maintained, executed and enforced in perfect and absolute good faith. No rebel debt will be assumed or paid. No claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves will be allowed. No claim for any loss or damage incurred by disloyal persons arising from the late war, whether covered by the Fourteenth Amendment or not, will be recognized or paid. The cotton tax duty to veto every bill providing for the assumption or payment of any such debts, losses, damages, claims, or for the refunding of any such tax.

The danger to the National Treasury is not from claims of persons who aided the rebellion, but from claims of persons residing in the Southern States or having property in those States, who were, or pretended to be, or who for the sake of aiding claims, now pretend to have been loyal to the Government of the Union. Such claims, even of loyal persons, where they are from acts caused by the operations of war, have been disowned by the public law of civilized nations, condemned by the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States, and only find any status by force of specific legislation of Congress. These claims have become stale and are often tainted with fraud. They are nearly always owned in whole or in part by claim agents, by speculators or lobbyists, who have no equity against the tax-payers or the public. I say should, in all cases, be scrutinized with jealous care.

The calamities to individuals which were inflicted by the late war are, for the most part, irreparable. The Government cannot recall to life the millions of our youth who went to untimely graves, nor compensate the sufferings or sorrow of their relatives or friends. It cannot readjust between individuals, the burdens of taxation, hitherto borne, or of debts incurred to sustain the Government which are yet to be paid. It cannot apportion anew, among our citizens, the damages or losses incident to military operations, or resulting in every variety of form from its measures for maintaining its own existence. It has no safe general rule to let by-gones be by-gones, to turn from the dead past to a new and better future: and, on that basis, to assure peace, reconciliation, and fraternity between all sections, classes and races of our people, to the end that all the springs

of our productive industries may be quickened, and a new prosperity created in which the evils of the past shall be forgotten.

Very respectfully yours,  
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

## SENATOR THURMAN.

What He Thinks About Tilden's Chances in Ohio and Elsewhere.

Senator THURMAN, at the recent meeting of the Democratic State Committee, made the following remarks:

Senator Thurman upon taking the stand said the meeting was for consultation and not for long speeches. He did not suppose any one here needed anything to convince him that he ought to vote for Tilden, and he would be wasting ammunition if he attempted such a thing. He hadn't met any body who thought of giving up the fight, whether they could carry the State or not. It didn't matter a straw so far as their duty was concerned. If they could carry the state so much the better, but if not, the duty still remained to help through with all the strength they had. The end of the Democratic party would not be in 1876. The cause of reform would not die in 1876. Their duty still remains, and would remain, to fight for the good cause. Days had passed in the history of the Democratic party that were to this darkness of midnight compared with brightness of noonday. He thought, with the chairman, that it was in the bounds of possibility to carry the state. To be sure, generally the rule had been when we were beaten in October, we were worse beaten in November. The cause of this was heretofore, that when the October elections passed, and we were beaten other states showed results that were impossible to overcome and consequently many stayed at home or jumped down off the fence into the enemy's corn field instead of ours. With the result in West Virginia and Indiana, now shown to be ours, he believed the chances for Tilden were far better than for Hayes. He believed that Tilden would be elected.

Every reasonable probability showed that, let Ohio go as she might, the ticket for Tilden and Hendricks would in all probability be elected, and this fact would inspire many men who, he would not say, were waiters for facts to come to our aid. Only think of it, a few years ago Ohio gave one hundred thousand Republican majority, half of it perhaps fraudulent, but certainly half was fact. Now it was reduced to barely five thousand last year, and there was everything to encourage them to go forward. If he had anything to say on the political situation at this time, he would refer to the proclamation issued by the President, and to the people of South Carolina. It was a proclamation to disarm the people of that state. It was simply an attempt to carry South Carolina by force of arms for the Republican party. It was meant to intimidate every negro who would vote the Democratic ticket. It was meant to strike terror in the hearts of the whites. There was not a single company of white militia in the state. He had charged that in the Senate of the United States, in the presence of their Senator, last winter, and they didn't deny, but privately admitted it to him. Not a single white man would be safe if his right to bear arms, which was constitutional, was interfered with. In the presence of these armed negroes their lives and the lives of their wives and children were not secure. It was not enough to put them under Radical rule, but they must put them under intimidation, and the lives of women and children put in the hands of these colored militia. It was simply monstrous that such an attempt should be made upon the freedom of citizens of the United States, and he felt that he could not speak of it without his blood boiling in his veins. He continued by saying that he was an old man and might not live long, but there were young men here who would live to see in this usurpation, if it was allowed to go on, the outgrowth of another war, and with it the disruption of our government. Still he would not detain them with a speech, but urged those present to keep up the contest which they had carried on so gallantly thus far.

We used to have two greenback organs in Alliance, Gillespie's Review and Phelps' Leader. The Review was a fraud all the time—really a Grant organ and sustains Grantism & Hayes right along, and thus approves of forced resumption and all the Administration iniquity, Belknap and Babcock inclusive. Some gentlemen bought and removed the Leader from where it might have done some good to where it was and is of no account. In spite of Alliance, Stark county went Democratic.

I am not in favor of the repeal of the Resumption Act, unless something is substituted that will more effectually bring about specie payment as soon as the time prescribed in that act—RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The Government of the United States, in my opinion, on advance to a resumption of specie payment on its legal tender notes, by gradual and safe process, tending to relieve the present business distress.—SAMUEL J. TILDEN IN HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

THE ALLIANCE REVIEW continues to assail Doctor Lamborn as tho' it was not after the election. We have long since come to the conclusion that, of all people in the world fools have the least sense and knowes the least honesty.

THE CLEVELAND HERALD is a witty paper—very; it fairly strains at it. In reviewing the Address of our State Committee, signed by John G. Thompson and E. M. Greene, the Herald tries to p over it.

TOM HENDRICKS will please step up to the head of his class. He has done well in October. He will do better in November!

It is a lie that a Tilden club in New York has gone over bodily to Hayes. They are not so Hazy there.

TUSCARAWAS county gave Bell 971 majority—a gain of 182. Patrick for Judge got 1,898 majority. That's "beez-nuts."